The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial

Secretary McCulloch's reception on Saturday evening was the most elegant and fashionable of the season. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Senator Ramsey, Mrs. Senator Sprague, Mrs. General Banks, Mrs. Senator Doolittle, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Admiral Montgomery, Mrs. Mayor Wallach, Mrs. Chas. M. McCulloch, Miss Brown, Miss Tudor, and ladies of distinguished persons. Mrs. McCulloch wore a dark green moire antique, with crystal trimmings and pearl buttons, white lace collar and cuffs; hair dressed plain. Mrs. Charles M. McCulloch was dressed in pink silk, with low neck and pepper sleeves, sash of same material as dress, and trimmed with white lace; the body and sleeves of the dress being trimmed with plaiting of the silk and lace, gold comb set with pearl in the hair. Mrs. Senator Sprague was attired in pink silk, with an overdress of white gauze, the skirt trimmed with plaitings of narrow white satin put on the bias in strips of half yard in length, the same trimming being in the sleeves and bodice; hair waved and dressed with red rose and lily of the Nile. Mrs. Senator Ramsey wore a black velvet robe, with low bodice and short sleeves; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace ruche and narrow black velvet, coiffure of scarlet geraniums, pearl jewelry. Mrs. Gen. Banks wore black lace over black silk dress trimmed with crimson satin; hair dressed with bands of gold. Mrs. Senator Doolittle was attired in ashes of rose silk trimmed with velvet of the same shade and black lace. Miss Frelinghuysen, daughter of Senator Frelinghuysen, was dressed in black silk, low bodice and short sleeves, trimmed with black chenille fringe, coiffure of black velvet and gold. Mrs. Mayor Wallach wore a white aristan skirt over blue silk cluny lace spencer, black lace shawl, and coiffure of blue velvet and coral. Mrs. Voorhees was attired in a claret color un watered moire antique, trimmed with velvet of the same shade; hair unconfined. Miss Brown, with Mr. Brown, Banker, wore ashes of rose silk, white lace cape, coiffure of pink velvet with white flowers. Miss Merritt wore an elegant silk of blue and brown stripes, trimmed with blue satin, lace enemisette, and tiered dress of silver cord. Mrs. Lewis J. Davis was dressed in blue silk, trimmed with bouilon ace, heavy cross of heavy white beads, and diamonds. Mrs. Col. Chapman wore a white alpaca, trimmed with blue satin, hair waved and powdered with crystal. Mrs. Frankin Philip was attired in a black velvet dress, low boddice and short sleeves, trimmed with lining lace, coiffure of blue velvet and coral. Mrs. Richardson was dressed in green moire antique, with black lace shawl, hair dressed with puris and crimson velvet.

The New York *Gazette* remarks on what it terms the "Tupper Disease," as follows: "Robert Hall, while in temporary confinement for mental aberration in an asylum, kindly assured a visitor, who had inquired what had brought him there, that it was something he was in no danger from—too much brain. And the readers of Martin Farquhar Tupper will perceive a case of softening of the brain or indeed of any cerebal disorder whatever. The pulpiness of brain which is proved by a fondness for him admits no deterioration, and probably no cultivation either. If Tupperism be a very small likeness in very small children, it ranks with scarlatina and denotes a desperate condition but if it appears in later youth or adult years, there is no hope."

The Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent gives currency to the report that Senator Foster will be a candidate for re-election at the session of the organization of the Fortieth Congress. The correspondent goes on to say: Forney is understood to be ready to vacate if he can have the *Globe* contract for printing the debates of Congress. Under the recent action of Speaker Colfax in appointing Thad. Stevens and Roscoe Conkling to meet the Senate Committee of Conference upon that subject, it is likely that Forney will be made printer extraordinary to the next Congress.

M. Thiers, while Minister, was egregiously deceived by a young girl, the daughter of a German diplomatic agent. She won the love of Thiers and his daughter, and was treated by them as one of the family. All doors were open to her, since she was so naive, so natural, so innocent. Since she was a German, they called her Gretchen, Clarchen, and Mignon. The innocent Mignon used her position to read Thiers's dispatches, open his desk, and copy with his private papers. Blessed with a good memory, she took home to her father information which he sent to the various Courts whose secret agent he was.

The latest story about the Boy at Mugby, is told by M. D. Conway, who says "it is a piece of vergeance for maltreatment, in the way recorded for the story, actually received by Dickens at Rugby, and promised at the time to the people who kept the refreshment bar there. At any rate, the name so plainly indicated at the real place that the scheme went home, and the keepers of the bar in question have been dismissed by the company from their premises. Rugby will henceforth have the most safe account saloon for the traveler in England."

The Smithsonian Institute is a case of rare financial management: The fund received from James Smithson amounted to $515 169, and a subsequent payment of $26,000 more. This fund remains intact; yet so admirably has it been managed that from its mere increase, the buildings have been erected at a cost of $235,000, and since the fire the further sum of $75,000 expended in restoration. The building, as now constructed, is fire proof.

One of the subscribers of the McConnellsville (Ohio) *Herald* informs that paper that he has not eaten meat of any kind during the past thirteen years, has not drank tea nor coffee for sixteen years, and has not used tobacco for seven years. He is nearly sixty years of age, a hard-working farmer, and looks hale and hearty.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A force is organizing at Leavenworth under General Hancock to operate against the Indians in Kansas and Nebraska.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln did not take effect in that State until May, 1865.

Advices from the south state that it is supposed there will be twice as many white votes in Virginia as black. The crops promise well, the only drawback being a scarcity of negroes to cultivate them.

Five dead bodies were found at the Grand Trunk Railroad depot, in Buffalo, Wednesday, packed in barrels, directed to a party in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The bodies were those of two men, two women, and one child, and are apparently not been dead a week or ten days.

A Buffalo dispatch of yesterday says: Major Frank W. Parsons, postmaster at Niagara Falls, was yesterday held in fifteen hundred dollars bail, charged with opening letters in this office. He is to be tried in Utica in March. It is not said that he took money or valuables from the letters, but was pardoned entirely by curiosity. He received a wound in the war, rendering him a cripple for life.

The *Herald's* Washington special says, information has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury that steps have been taken to warn smuggling agents and unscrupulous merchants in England for the purpose of smuggling goods into the United States through Canada if the high tariff bill becomes a law.

The New York *Times* Washington special says, the country will be startled before the close of the session by the report from the Judiciary Committee on impeachment matters, indicating the progress they have made, and asserting the necessity of pushing the investigation in the next Congress, developments thus far demanding its continuance. Those who believe the Committee have done nothing will find themselves seriously mistaken.

A Washington dispatch says: The person who endeavored to obtain an interview with Surratt, proves to be really his brother, who went to Texas in 1859. Failing to see his brother, he has left the city.

A Youngstown, O., dispatch o yesterday says: Russian sheet iron was successfully made yesterday at Mahoning, at the works of Brownlonnell & Co., by the process of George C. Kobbe, patented, under the superintendence of Caleb Bromal.

A New York dispatch says: The particulars of a gold swindling operation in May, 1865, by which a broker named John Ross fraudulently obtained $600,000 in gold from various bankers in the city, have finally come to light. The money was obtained by gold certificates, apparently signed by the Continental Bank. Ross early signed by the Continental Bank. Ross early signed it with his booty in a vessel named the Dakota, which was kept in readiness for the purpose of carrying him away. He is now presumed to be in Brazil, where he is safe from the attempts of United States officials, there being no extradition treaty between the two countries. Several suits have grown out of the case, so fierce staeing the Continental Bank for the sums named on the gold certificates, and claiming that the signatures are genuine.

The Maryland Radical State Convention met in Baltimore on Wednesday. It was numerously attended. Dr. Ohr, of Allegheny county, as President. Strong resolutions were adopted as a platform for the party in the State. Universal manhood suffrage was proclaimed, and the Conservatives of the State were threatened with Congressional interference if the plan of calling a State Conservative Convention did not except on the broad platform of universal suffrage. The same party held a large mass meeting at the same place Wednesday night. The house was crowded. Speeches were made by Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; Gen. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, and others, all in favor of negro suffrage. The President was denounced, and the course of Congress commended.

A Toronto dispatch of yesterday says: At a large meeting held last evening to consider the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal scheme, the following was adopted: Resolved, That this meeting is of the opinion that the proposed canal is a most important project ever presented to the Canadian people. It is the duty and interest of every one to aid and assist in this enterprise. The President stated it was the intention to ask the Legislature for a free grant of ten millions acres of public lands, and municipal aid be asked from Toronto to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Resolutions in favor of the canal were carried by a large majority.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Bureau of Education.

The Senate Bill Adopted

Payment of Southern Assessors Authorized.

Internal Revenue Bill Reported.

Manufactures on Free List.

DEFEAT OF TARIFF BILL.

Western Members Aided in Its Defeat.

A New Cabinet Proposed.

Rebel Vice President Stephens for Attorney General.

Hope for the Bankrupt Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1867.

Russian Gifts.

In the Senate to-day a joint resolution was passed authorizing the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the officers of the American war vessels Miantonomah and Augusta, now in Russia, to accept presents from the Emperor of Russia, and import them free of duty. One of the gifts to Mr. Fox is said to be a snuff box, the duty on the diamonds on which would be four thousand dollars. The principal items are valuable books.

Bureau of Education.

The bill for the establishment of a Department of Education, the points o which were published a few days ago in these dispatches, was passed, but Mr. Buckalew subsequently entered a motion to reconsider.

Personal Explanations.

When the miscellaneous appropriation bill came up, a few Senators took occasion to enter a plea in abatement of the intemperate and indecorous debate of last night. Mr. Sherman led off in a vain attempt to gloss over the personalities between himself and Mr. Sumner. He said the reports in the morning papers were incorrect, because, although they gave what passed between him and Mr. Sumner while under the excitement of debate, they omitted to mention that Mr. Sumner afterwards said he meant nothing personal to him in saying that he came into the Senate to attempt to cover up crime, the alleged facts of the ruling is, that Mr. Sumner charged Mr. Sherman with attempting to cover up crime, and also with assisting to keep rebels in office. Mr. Sherman arose in a great passion, and said this language was false, ungentlemanly and unparliamentary. About half an hour after, Mr. Sumner mildly disclaimed any intention or personal allusion, when Mr. Sherman rose to say he was covering up crime and this morning the usual amount of backing water had to be done, for the whole debate looked very discreditable in the daily papers.

Mr. Chandler tried to mologize for his intemperate remarks also. He commenced in a round-about way to tell why he had spoken so harshly and insulting of the Secretary of the Treasury. This, however was unnecessary, for the reason was quite apparent last night. He did not finish his speech, having yeided to a pressing request not to consume the valuable time of the Senate at the late stagein personal explanations. In what he did say he alluded to Mr. Voorhees as a secret agent for the Treasury department, for which he was overhauled by Mr. Hendricks, who fatly denied the assertion.

Appropriation Ordered.

The provision over which the whole debate arose and which was adopted to-day, is as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay to such persons as were actually employed in the collection of Internal Revenue in the rebel States prior to the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, compensation at the rate prescribed by law, and an amount sufficient for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The Internal Revenue Bill

The Senate Finance Committee reported the Internal Revenue bill last night, and it was printed to-day. The amendments to the House bill are very few, except as to the administrative sections, which are many. The tax on sugar is on refined sugar is reduced from two to one and a half per cent. ad valorem. All manufactures exclusive of glass are taxed three per cent. ad valorim. Bar, rod, hoop, band, sheet and plate iron and wire coth are placed on the free list. Iron and lead pipe, sheet lead, steam engines, leather and skins are still dissertations, and straw wrapping paper, are stricken from the free list. A provision is appended to the section fixing the income tax that the income tax for 1866 shall be levied on the day this act shall take effect

Taxing Grape Brandy.

Mr. Williams, of Oregon, has given notice of an amendment putting a tax of 50 cents per gallon on brandy made from grapes, and punish by fine and imprisonment any person who shall knowingly manufacture, compound or sell as brandy made rom grapes, any fluid which shall not be really such.

Deduction of Rental in Incomes.

The Financial Committee recommend the deduction of the rents of any dwelling actually occupied by any pensioner, or by his family in his own right, or in the right of his wife, in computing the amount subject to income tax.

The Ohio Constitution.

Considerable amusement was created in the House by Mr. Le Blond, Democrat, of Ohio, rising to a privileged question, and having read the Clerk's desk the dispatch from Columbus, Ohio stating that the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature had refused to pass a resolution to strike out the word "white" from the State Constitution.

The Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill is considered defeated. The House this afternoon took up the bill and for two hours its friends endeavored by all parliamentary proceedings to save the measure. It became evident that the two hundred remaining amendments could not be considered to-night, and so to save the bill, and so the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee moved to send the subject to Conference Committee, this was lost, and the vote was considered a test one. The Republicans who voted against it are: Messrs. Ailison, Anderson, Baker, Benjamin, Bromwell, Cobb, Cook, Darres, Donnelly, Dumont, Driggs, Eggleston, Farquahar, Harding of Illinois, Hayes, Hill, Julian, Kelso, Loan, McIndoe, Orth, Phelps, Sloan, Washburne of Indiana, and Wilson of Iowa. All of the Democrats also voted in the negative, which prevented a suspension of the rules.

Thad. Stevens then proposed to save the bill by a compromise resolution, accepting the Senate amendments, which was lost by a similar vote.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means then made another effort, and proposed to introduce a joint resolution increasing the present tariff twenty per centum. The House refused to suspend the rules to receive it.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, then proposed to increase the duties on wool at the rates named in the bill, but the Eastern members voted against it. This was the final attempt, and amidst much excitement over the failure of the bill, the House took a recess.

Ex Minister Bigelow, Simon Cameron, Horace Greeley and others were on the floor, and took a deep interest in the struggle. Mr Greeley seemed to be much excited, and was heard to earnestly denounce the votes of certain Western members.

Tax on Cigars.

The telegraph mutilated the paragraph sent on Monday relative to tax on cigars. It should read that a specific tax of five dollars per thousand on all kinds passed the House and has been accepted by Senate Finance Committee. The ad valorem system and all other rates are abolished, and the uniform rate of five dollars per thousand finally agreed on.

The Reconstruction Veto.

The President to night completed his veto message of the Reconstruction bill, and will certainly send it in to the House to-morrow. Unless the opposition filibuster, it is the intention to pass the bill at once over the veto.

The Compound Interest Notes.

The Senate bill to fund the maturing compound interest notes into three per cent. loan certificates is still pending in the House, but will probably be accepted in preference to a failure to adopt any plan.

A New Cabinet

Hon. John B. Haskins, of New York, had an interview with the President to-night, and feels confident as the result of his conversation, that an early change in the Cabinet will be made. He thinks the new Cabinet will stand as follows: Secretary of State, Charles Francis Adams; Secretary of Treasury, Hugh McCulloch; Secretary of War, General Meade; Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Farragut; Secretary of the Interior William Aiken; Attorney General, Alexander H. Stevens; Postmaster General, Horace Greeley.

The Tax Bill in the Senate

At the evening session of the Senate, the Tax bill was taken up and read. The amendments recommended by the Finance Committee were nearly all agreed to. Wrapping paper made from straw was put upon the free list. The Finance Committee had recommended that it be stricken out of the House free list. The section of the House bill repealing the tax on newspaper advertisements was stricken out. There is quite a great difference between the administrative sections of the House and Senate bill, that it would be useless to publish either until the matter shall have been settled in a Conference Committee.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The House this evening concurred in the Senate's request for a Conference Committee on the bankrupt bill, and there is, therefore, a very fair prospect that this important measure will yet become a law. A test vote to lay it on the table was lost by ten majority.

The Funding Bill.

Since sending a previous dispatch, the House has taken action on the loan certificate bill as it came from the Senate, and refused by twenty majority to accept the same in lieu of the House proposition to substitute legal tender notes. A Committee of Conference was ordered, but it is believed that the great differences between the two houses cannot be reconciled.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1867.

DEATH OF GEN. AARON WARD.

Gen. Aaron Ward, of Sing Sing, New York, died last night, at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel G. Randall, Georgetown. Disease, jaundice.

ESCOBEDO'S VICTORY.

An official account of Escobedo's victory over Miramon has been received here.

POLYGAMY DENOUNCED.

The House Judiciary Committee made a report to-day denouncing polygamy as contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion, and a relic of heathenism, and subversive to the marriage relation in all nations where it is tolerated. It is simply legalized prostitution destroying the original and divine condition of society. No greater outrage on freedom of religious faith could be perpetrated than to require the people of any nation to sanction and approve by law a practice so deeply offensive. Alluding the late action of the Legislature in memorial from the Utah Legislature that no effort has been made to enforce the law. Congress has the power to punish. If this is in consequence of the neglect of Federal Judges, they ought to be removed; but if the statutes are insufficient it is clearly the duty of the President to see the law executed.

DEFEAT OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill, after the action of the House to-day, is considered effectually defeated, for the present session. The Tax Bill will probably share the same late.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANS.

It is stated that the medical and quartermaster departments have received instructions relative to the coming campaign to be inaugurated against the Indians. It will probably commence about the 10th of March. A proper proportion of surgeons, hospital stewards, ambulances and medical stores, and the necessary transportation will be furnished.

NEBRASKA.

General Thayer, Senator elect from Nebraska, arrived to-night, and submitted to the President a copy of the act passed by the Legislature of that State acquiescing in the conditions imposed by Congress. The President will soon issue a proclamation declaring Nebraska a State, when Senators and Representatives from that State will be admitted to Congress.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The fact that the House to-night, by refusing by nine majority to lay the Bankrupt Bill on the table, appointed a Committee of Conference to join that heretofore appointed by the Senate on disagreeing votes, is regarded by the friends of that measure as indicative of the certain passage of the bill through both Houses.

THE RECONSTRUCTION VETO.

It was reported this afternoon that the veto of the Reconstruction bill would be sent in to-night, but guessing was again at fault, so it must be looked for to-morrow.

A number of members elect to the Fortieth Congress have already arrived.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1867.

SENATE.

The annual report of the Patent Office was submitted. The number of applications was 15,269; patents issued, including reissues and designs, 9,960; caveats filed, 1,000; applications for extension of patents, 67; patents extended, 58; patents expired, 10,427. Of the patents granted, there were to citizens of the United States, 9,216. The receipts were $195 665; expenditures $181 824; cash on hand, including surplus fund, $264,125.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to establish a department of education. All pending amendments were voted down and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Foreign Committee was discharged from the consideration of the following subjects: Bill more effectually to preserve the relations of the United States; memorial of the Portuguese Vice Consul at Savannah for compensation for property taken by Sherman's army; petition for reciprocity with Hawaiian Islands; petitions for Government vessels to be sent to soundings between the American coast and France; memorial of French Canadians and others against the proposed confederation of British provinces; petitions for International copy right law.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution authorizing Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox and other officers of the Miantonomah and Augusta to accept presents from the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. JOHNSON moved an amendment, exempting linseed oil from duty. Adopted, and the resolution passed.

Mr. WILSON reported, from the Committee on Military affairs, a bill to increase and regulate the pay of officers of the army, which was, he said, in reality a bill to increase the pay of army officers as much as $500 a year.

The committee was discharged from further consideration.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Committee on Commerce was discharged from further consideration of a large number of memorials on various subjects.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information, relative to the mail service between Detroit, Michigan, Virginia, without his taking the oath of allegiance. Adopted.

The Senate concurred in House amendments to the bill to temporally increase the pay of officers of the army.

Mr. DOOLITTLE entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill establishing a department of education was passed.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up. The consideration was upon the amendment of the Finance Committee to provide for the payment of certain assistant assessors in the Southern States.

For this Mr. EDMUNDS offered a substitute calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate a list of persons employed as assessors without taking the oath, what service they rendered, and the amount paid to each.

Mr. CHANDLER, alluding to his speech about the Secretary of the Treasury, made last night, said he had prob ably spoken in harsher terms than he should have used toward that officer, but it was an old saying that the "last straw broke the camel's back." He said Mr. Voorhees, the last straw had been placed on his back. His opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury was well known. He had left his friends, and had now no occasion to change it. His view had been strengthened day by day. In his own city of Detroit, which, he said, had some very efficient officers of revenue, most excellent assessors and collectors. The Secretary had sent to that city in Detroit appointed men who would not have been trusted to sell clothes for any where in the world. Congressional district committees would fill for the position that no man and no party would ever be nominated. He, therefore, denounced the whole matter, and said that he was kept in office after the Secretary had been convinced of his unfitness. After he (Chandler) had entered complaints he had no better. In the State of Michigan his appointments were controlled by men who were utterly unfit for the position by their character and position. The delegation from Michigan were not consulted, nor were respectable men consulted. The appointments were made by men well known in Washington, boasting that he controlled all appointments in Michigan.

Further than this, General Howe, better known as Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, had been a secret agent of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for months had been passing through the rebel States on secret business for him.

Mr. HENDRICKS interrupted Mr. Chandler, to say that he was lost true.

Mr. CHANDLER said his informant was W. A. Howald, formerly a member of Congress from Detroit district.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Well, it is not true.

Mr. CHANDLER repeated the name of his informant.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that Mr. Voorhees had been an agent of Western distillers to secure an honest execution of the revenue law, and to devise means for putting a stop to the abuse under which liquor was sold for less money than the amount of the tax upon it. It was on this business he traveled. In this capacity he had rendered the Government valuable services, and he would say emphatically that no man who had ever saw the propriety of disabling a man who had been a traitor from earning his bread.

Mr. CHANDLER replied that the effect of the bill would be to prefer loyal to disloyal men, and that discrimination ought to be made.

Mr. SUMNER, during the debate on the bill, declaring that when there were two applicants for the same place of land, the loyal man should have the preference, and was in favor of absolute exclusion against men who have been disloyal.

Mr. JULIAN asserted that there was not public land enough now in the territory covered by the bill for the loyal men of the South. The Homestead law would, therefore, be repealed from those lands by disloyal men.

Mr. FINCK asked Mr. Julian whether he would except those who have been sentenced under the President's amnesty proclamation.

Mr. JULIAN said the bill made no exception.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked whether he would allow an amendment of that kind offered.

Mr. JULIAN declined.

Mr. JULIAN then moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected, 29 to 20.

On the suggestion of Messrs. HILL and KASSON, the bill was modified only to exclude those who have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebellion, except those who afterwards received pardon, and those who have been honorably discharged therefrom. The bill then passed by 30 to 16.

Mr. JULIAN asked that half an hour to-morrow evening be allowed the Committee on Public Lands to make reports. Objected to.

A long discussion in the Senate followed, asking a Committee of Conference on the bankrupt bill.

Mr. FENCKES moved to accede thereto.

Mr. STEVENS moved to table the bill. Rejected, 65 against 74.

A Committee of Conference was appointed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the joint resolution for the further appropriation for the construction of war vessels was agreed to.

The House insisted on the amendment to the bill for the allotment of members of the Supreme Court among circuits, and asking a Committee of Conference.

The House non concurred in the Senate amendment to the resolution giving the public buildings and grounds at Cincinnati to the State of Ohio, and asked a Committee of Conference.

The House insisted on the amendment to the Indian Bureau bill, viz: for its transfer to the War Department, and a Committee of Conference was agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the bill for the organization of land districts in Arizona Idaho, Utah and Nevada was concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

The Senate amendment to the bill authorizing the building of a light house were non-concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the river and harbor bill were taken up, and the concurred in except the one as to Sandusky.

After lengthy debate on the Compound Interest bill, during which Mr. Sherman made a personal explanation, the bill was passed by yeas 91, nays 71—two thirds not voting yes.

Mr. MORRILL moved to suspend the rules to allow him to offer a section to the tariff bill, making a uniform increase of 20 per cent. in all duties except on sugar, tea, coffee, salt, and printed matter. The yeas are 91, nays 71—two thirds not voting yes.

Mr. KASSON then moved to suspend the rules in order that he might introduce a joint resolution relating to the tariff on wools and woolens, stating that it only contained the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject. The motion was lost, yeas 91, nays 71—two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The SPEAKER presented the resolutions of the Board of Trade of St. Louis relative to the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the vote referring to the committee on Public Lands the bill extending the act of June last, for the disposal of agricultural lands granted to the several States in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, by compelling applicants to make payment in full for the lands, and to be citizens of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies was reconsidered.

Mr. JULIAN then called the bill. He hardly saw the propriety of disabling a man who had been a traitor from earning his bread.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought the effect of the bill would be to prefer loyal to disloyal men, and that discrimination ought to be made.

Mr. CLARK moved to lay the bill on the table, declaring that when there were two applicants for the same piece of land, the loyal man should have the preference. He was in favor of absolute exclusion against men who have been disloyal.

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Mr. CLARK moved to lay the bill on the table, declaring that when there were two applicants for the same piece of land, the loyal man should have the preference. He was in favor of absolute exclusion against men who have been disloyal.

Mr. JULIAN asserted that there was not public land enough now in the territory covered by the bill for the loyal men of the South. The Homestead law would, therefore be repealed from those lands by disloyal men.

Mr. FINCK asked Mr. Julian whether he would except those who have been sentenced under the President's amnesty proclamation.

Mr. JULIAN said the bill made no exception.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked whether he would allow an amendment of that kind offered.

Mr. JULIAN declined.

Mr. CLARK then moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected, 29 to 20.

On the suggestion of Messrs. HILL and KASSON, the bill was modified only to exclude those who have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebellion, except those who afterwards received pardon, and those who have been honorably discharged therefrom. The bill then passed by 30 to 16.

Mr. JULIAN asked that half an hour to-morrow evening be allowed the Committee on Public Lands to make reports. Objected to.

A long discussion in the Senate followed, asking a Committee of Conference on the bankrupt bill.

Mr. FENCKES moved to accede thereto.

Mr. STEVENS moved to table the bill. Rejected, 65 against 74.

A Committee of Conference was appointed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the joint resolution for the further appropriation for the construction of war vessels was agreed to.

The House insisted on the amendment to the bill for the allotment of members of the Supreme Court among circuits, and asking a Committee of Conference.

The House non concurred in the Senate amendment to the resolution giving the public buildings and grounds at Cincinnati to the State of Ohio, and asked a Committee of Conference.

The House insisted on the amendment to the Indian Bureau bill, viz: for its transfer to the War Department, and a Committee of Conference was agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the bill for the organization of land districts in Arizona Idaho, Utah and Nevada was concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

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A long discussion in

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

THE able and eloquent speech of Senator WADE on the Connellsville Railroad Bill will be found in our columns to-day. It is a forcible presentation of the legal aspects of the case, and will be read with interest.

FROM all we hear, we fear there is no chance for the Tariff bill this session. Of its fate in the Fortieth Congress, which will immediately sit, it is impossible to say, though it does not seem possible the question should be worse managed than it has been in the Thirty-ninth.

THE Union men of Maryland are doing now what if they had done it ten years ago, would have proved a safe reliance,—we mean they are taking ground for universal suffrage. Late in the day though it be, this may yet prove of great service in future struggles in that State.

IT is leaking out that Lieut. Gov. Cox, who would be Governor of Maryland in case SWANN resigned, is a Radical; furthermore, that SWANN might not get his seat in the United States Senate; in which case COX would appoint CRESSWELL or some other Radical,—and so SWANN has concluded, for the present at least, to hold on to the Governorship. The muddle is intensely disgusting to the Baltimore *Commercial*, the conservative organ.

THE New York *World* is a good ways from advising the South to stand out against the terms of the new bill. It rather suggests that perhaps after all "the negro vote can be managed," and the ascendency of the Democracy insured. The meaning of the *World*, it is evident, is that the South would do better to accept than reject the terms now offered. And so the South itself will conclude ultimately.

SHALL PENNSYLVANIA BE A BAR TO INLAND COMMERCE?

The project for a ship canal at Niagara, to connect the upper Lakes with Ontario and the Atlantic, has virtually failed for the present. But there is no doubt of its being renewed and prosecuted in some other form and at no distant time. That or some other outlet for Western produce is too important for the interests of a large and enterprising population. And who can either wonder at or or blame the mighty and growing West, for desiring more free and cheap transportation for their immense surplus of produce? It is their wealth; not to be hoarded but spread out. Shut in, it becomes useless. Sent abroad, it supports the millions of the East and of other countries, and brings back to the broad Prairie country the conveniences, comforts and refinements of life.

The Ohio river and Pittsburgh line of communication between the East and the West becomes more important, on the failure of the Niagara canal. Our river improvements, contemplated in the legislation now before Congress, will, beyond doubt, greatly facilitate river navigation, and afford inducements to bring transportation this way, both from the West and the East. Our wharves are lined with steamers continually, when the rivers are in good condition. Daily from thirty to forty are now seen lying there, receiving and discharging freight, or being finished or undergoing repairs. Within an hour of this writing we have passed along the wharves of our rivers, and find the number of all sizes, from the Great Republic down, exclusive of ferries, just sixty-five, which is more than the usual number.

But, unless we have more facilities for eastward transportation, we shall at this point form, instead of an outlet, a dam. The head of the Ohio, after thousands of miles of cheap and easy water conveyance, will present the same sort of hindrance and embarrassment to western commerce, that the foot of Lake Erie does, and the western shipper will apprehend delay and embarrassment at Pittsburgh, as he does at Buffalo, or even more, for here he would find but one line of transportation, while in Buffalo he has the Central and Erie railroads and the canal, capable of doing as much as both. It is, therefore, evident that prompt measures should be taken to secure increased Railroad facilities from this point Eastward. Our Central road has no superior in the country that we know of, for completeness of structure and energy of management, but it is not enough. Another road to tide water is needed through this State, independently of reasons derived from the river commerce. We have an immense Railroad system West of us, embracing thousands of miles, running through the most productive country of our continent, and this vast system sends three, at least, of its longest lines to this point, converging and meeting at Pittsburgh. The connections of these three, the Cleveland, the Fort Wayne and the Steubenville, extend through the entire net work from the Northern to the Central Pacific roads, and from the Eastern line of Ohio to Kansas. To say nothing at all of the Ohio river business, it is not to be expected that one road East of this point can transport all the freight, brought hither by these long convergent Western roads.

The "glorious uncertainty" of legislation and the law has for many years barred the way at this point. The whole State, and this city in particular, have suffered inconvenience and loss thereby. In both respects the evil becomes more injurious and annoying as the necessities of business increase. Time and money are expended in Harrisburg that might better be spent on the line of some new railroad; and half the amount of engineering that has been employed in the Legislature would have been sufficient to locate it.

The necessity for an additional road has never been more pressing than it is now. It will become constantly greater as the developments and improvements of the West advance. Western energy and wealth will not be hemmed in by our supineness. Other outlets will be found. But we shall be losers by the division of trade from this line. Here it might readily be *doubled* had we another road as good as the Central, for the facilities would of course be increased, and the cost be diminished both by the increase of business and by the influence of wholesome competition.

LIGHT IN VIRGINIA.

Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia, is in favor of a State Convention under the operation of the Reconstruction bill, lately passed by Congress. This has evidently been feared for a few days past, and very piteous cries have been uttered by the Richmond press to the three departments of the State government to stick together in the crisis that was impending. On last saturday it was rumored in Richmond, according to the *Times*, that the Legislature of Virginia were so panic stricken as to almost stop the wheels of legislation. The *Times* says:

"It was currently reported that demoralized, terrified and frightened from their propriety by the passage of the 'Sherman bill,' many members here are unable to make an utter and miserable wreck of the credit and honor of the State by failing to make any provision whatever for the time being, for the payment of the interest on the State debt. We have never been classed among those unmanly admirers of the present Legislature, but we have never believed the members of that body capable of such an abnegation of their duties under all conditions and their trusts as seems a prevalence now to indicate."

Although the editor speaks of "the report as calumnious," he gives nothing but his own opinion to disprove its truth. His very earnestness, shown in his characteristic style, proves that he believed it had some foundation in truth, for he adds his counsel that

"Far from flying like frightened rats from the sinking ship, they should proceed with the work of legislation as if their State was menaced by no immediate danger."

We learn from the same paper, the issue of Monday, that Governor PIERPONT was consulted by Members of the Legislature, and gave them his views, on Saturday evening, in favor of calling a State Convention to form a Constitution in accordance with the SHERMAN reconstruction bill. The *Times* is in distress about the situation. The vote of REVERDY JOHNSON in favor of the reconstruction bill, the unreliableness of the Democratic minority in Congress, the precarious condition of the Supreme Court, and the growing firmness of public sentiment at the North in favor of a right and vigorous prosecution of reconstruction measures—all these conspire to extinguish every hope that the previous forbearance of the loyal people had led the disloyal to cherish. Even of the President, the *Times* says, "unsustained by even a powerful minority, he is no longer able to resist the pressure of an overwhelming opposition." And greater fears are felt as to the action of the new Congress, of whose utter diabolism not a pleasant doubt seems to be entertained.

Governor PIERPONT's views meet with approval to some extent in the Legislature, and we suspect, from the tenacity and account given of the feeling in that body, that the agreement with him is not confined to a few, although the *Times* declares that "the majority scout his proposition and are indignant that he, standing at the head of the government in Virginia, should be the very first man to cave in—to strike his colors to the Radical power."

In all this internal agitation, we see but the certain indication that Virginia will be speedily and happily reconstructed, and that the malign faction which has been the curse of that State so long is doomed to sink to a well merited insignificance and contempt.

PLATE GLASS.

The wonderful progress which the manufacture of glass has made in Pittsburgh, is a very good indication of the superior advantages of this locality for the business. Plate glass is, we believe, the only branch which has not yet been attempted. Its manufacture is a distinct business, for which Pittsburgh, as an untried field, seems to lie waiting for some enterprising capitalist or company, to engage successfully upon its cultivation.

In times past, plate glass was a luxury enjoyed only by the wealthy in their parlor mirrors. It now finds not only an immense increased demand for this purpose, but a hundred others. It is hardly possible for a well arranged store or city building of any kind to be constructed without the use of plate glass, either in show windows, sky-lights, transparent floors, doors or roofs; and there are but few stores or public buildings in the West which might no, in some part have been made more convenient by its use. In France and England many buildings are now erected entirely o glass and iron. Some of their later splendid railway stations are entirely roofed and sided with plate glass, and are beyond compare superior to any others in the world for beauty and suitableness to the purpose for which they are used. The demand in America for this purpose alone will soon be enormous. Some of the English manufactories of plate glass are very extensive. One near London covers seven or eight acres of ground, and employs over five hundred operatives. The manufacture was started about a hundred years ago, and was encouraged by the government, both by duties on the foreign article, and by the payment in cash for each plate of home product. At the present time the manufacture of plate glass in England is carried on in very successful competition with that of France—its rival in the business.

We know of no good reason why Pittsburgh may not become the chief American center of this important branch of manufacture, and have written thus much to call the attention of capitalists to the subject.

TAKING up the tune at the pitch of the President, the South has been singing, with all manner of refrains, the song, the burden whereof was, that so long as certain States were not represented, Congress had no right to legislate for them. Taking the Constitution as their platform, this has been the doctrine with which the South and the President were going to sink or swim. But on a recent occasion the Legislature of Mississippi forgot itself thus: The plan made up by Mr. JOHNSON and the Southern Governors was presented by ex-Governor SHARKEY to Governor HUMPHREYS, to present to the Mississippi Legislature for its approval. Instead of giving it, they summarily disposed of it *by asking Congress to submit a plan*—which it promptly did—that would be a finality. Not only was this coolly snubbing the President and his plan, but a clear recognition of Congress as possessing the right to lay down terms to the South.

IN the matter of the MOTLEY-MCCRACKEN correspondence, Mr. SEWARD, as is known to those in Washington, acquainted with its history, has Mr. JOHNSON at an advantage—in fact, as they say in the prize ring, in chancery. The odium attaining to the correspondence, though resting on Mr. SEWARD, belongs to the President, who wrote with his own hand the objectionable letter, to Mr. MOTLEY, and made an exhibition of the Government disgusting in the eyes of the world. Mr. SEWARD suffers the thing to go unexplained for the advantage it gives him. It is as good as a ring in a bull's nose.

THE Legislature is overhauling the management of the Harrisburg Post office, about which there is great complaint. If it has the power, we wish it would extend the field of investigation.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A society has been established in France called "Les Incas," the members of which take a vow never to be buried without the prayers of the Church, and it has been "working" some time, to the great annoyance of the clergy, and of religious people generally. A further step has now been taken, and the radical papers quote with great glee one instance of a young gentleman who was dispensed with the religious celebration of his marriage.

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Register* says the farmers are making extensive preparations for the largest crops possible of everything this year, and are getting along very well with the freedmen as laborers, the greatest trouble being that they cannot hire enough of them.

A new ten dollar counterfeit note on the National banks has just been discovered in circulation. In the plate is the same for all banks of notes of the same denomination, the public have to study closely the genuine ten-dollar plate to effectually meet the fraud, for they will no doubt be changed from one bank to another, as circumstances may seem to warrant. The signatures of the Register of the Treasury and the United States Treasurer have been well imitated, but the signatures of the officers of the bank are very poor, and plainly show that they have been printed. The back of the note is not so well executed as the face, but the green coloring is very good. As the National bank note system reduces the great variety of notes that existed under the old State bank system, when each bank exercised its own taste in the choice of design, to one set of well recognized places for all banks, it is believed that the field for this sort of enterprise is so narrowed as to bring the profits below the risks incurred.

The first thing which strikes the eye upon entering the auditorium of the New York Academy of Music, is the immense and beautiful cut glass chandelier, by which the whole house is lighted. It is fifty feet from the ceiling, and the largest circle of lights is sixteen feet in diameter. The whole number of burners is two hundred and forty. There are three rows of lights, with a heavy cut glass fringe beneath each of them. A prism as large as a man's hat forms the extremity of the chandelier, and from its face the letter G. Howard shines of cut glass, much like the great chandelier in the East Room of the White House. This was built by Tiffany & Co., who have furnished all the gas fixtures for the Academy.

The constellation of Corona has a star which, from its peculiar appearance, is called the "Burning Star." It has attracted unusual attention among the astronomers both in Europe and America. The extraordinary outbursts or changes in its apparent size and condition have but little doubt that it is really a world on fire.

The cashier of the Adams Express Company at Cincinnati has mysteriously disappeared. His accounts are perfectly correct. No one can assign any reason for his sudden and secret departure.

Zanesville, Ohio—Its Manufacturing Facilities.

A Zanesville letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, sets forth the manufacturing facilities of the place as follows: "The population of Zanesville, including Putnam, Natenez and suburbs, is about 17,000. Its manufacturing facilities are certainly unsurpassed in the country, always save and excepting the James river, near to that rebel Gotham, Richmond, Virginia. This is mainly attributable to the slack water improvement of the Muskingum river. Huge dams have been built across both the Licking and Muskingum rivers, which afford any amount of power. There are already established in Zanesville, and in full operation, five flour mills, three foundry and machine shops, five planing mills, one Ohio Iron Works Company's rolling mill, three large woolen factories, two paper mills, one cotton and two woolen factories, six distilleries, seven breweries, six tanneries, one soda and boiled factory, and a number of other branches of manufactures. The number and extent of these factories is yearly increasing, a good proof that the business men of Zanesville understand their true interest."

The Wife of the President.

The Washington correspondent of the Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* thus alludes, in describing the late reception of the President, to his wife. He says:

"Mrs. Johnson appeared at the reception for the first time, and felt a deep anxiety to see the woman who had taught her husband to read, and inspired him with that lofty ambition which led to place and power. She stood near the President on his right; pale, thin, stamped with care and sorrow—an expression of deep earnestness. Looking for a moment at each person introduced, her eyes would drop immediately to the floor. It is a good index to her mind and heart were filled with thoughts and feelings of a character far from the giddy round of fashionable life. Do you know her speak well of

Canonsville Railroad Charter.

Legal Points in the Controversy.

Argument of Senator Harry White.

The following legal argument by Gen. Harry White, of the Indiana District, in the State Senate, in favor of the restoration of the Connellsville railroad charter, will commend itself to every friend of improvement in the State. Gen. White said:

Mr. Speaker—The bill under consideration is not one for the benefit of my immediate constituency, nor does it directly affect their interests. Relating as it does, however, to the western portion of the Commonwealth, and necessarily tending to the development of the resources of a rich and growing part of the State, we are all substantially interested. Besides all this, there are wise principles of law and justice involved here, which the Senate of Penn's Commonwealth should be proud to vindicate. Were I indifferent to the fate of this measure, my duty would not be fully performed. Were I a judge upon the bench instead of a legislator, and a case supported by the facts and principles and justice here presented, judgment in behalf of the complainants should not long be delayed. Although our Government is composed of three separate and distinct departments—executive, legislative and judicial, each supreme in its sphere, yet they are all co-operative, seeking to strengthen and sustain each other in a common purpose—the maintenance and protection of the privileges, the liberties and the rights of the people. It is a part of the legislative to make the laws. It is the part of the judicial to interpret the laws. In this interpretation, from time to time, certain land marks have been established—certain rules and principles, under our organic law, been clearly and distinctly enunciated and defined by the judiciary. The prudent and wise legislator will always have regard and respect for these decisions. In my discharge of duty here, I always consult the solemn adjudications of our high courts, and allow them to have more than merely persuasive authority.

I trust and believe my brethren around me on this floor are guided and governed as conscientiously as I try to be and when they are satisfied the bill in question seeks only to accomplish what the courts would ultimately do, the merited justice will not long be denied. Knowing the wide-spread interest in this measure and the bold and strong claims of its friend and justice made by its friends I have not failed to look at it calmly, dispassionately, fairly; and in my brief experience in life I do not recall a case presented to our courts where more palpable wrong existed where more speedy relief was merited. Senators, let us approach this issue like just judges. What is the situation?

The Legislature of 1861 passed an act destroying the corporate franchises of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Some enquiry then in fact and in the energetic, hopeful accomplishment of the purposes of its creation. This act never received the signature of the Governor, but was allowed to become a law without his approval, on the 15 h of August, 1861.

This act sought, by the stroke of the legislative pen, to destroy vested rights of the citizen and violate the plighted faith of this great Commonwealth. It passed hurriedly, as I am informed, without any previous formal legislative or judicial investigation, or any reference with vested rights so flagrant and so manifest as to without any shadow of excuse, except as appears in the long preamble to the repealing and enacting clause. In the U. S. I shall briefly refer to them.

The act before us and under consideration is "an act to repeal an act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania which became a law on the 9th of August, 1856," entitled "An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company." This act to repeal an act of 1856 is unconstitutional. In the 10th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, we find the following: "No State shall pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility." Wend. 25, 1787. 4 Rowle 21. But, sir, for the information of our conferees, and for the benefit of the legislature generally, a brief judicial investigation into this law and upon its defects will be made. The act of 1856 is a general banking act, and the charters of this incorporation, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania at Williamsport City of Baltimore against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, the question of the validity of this very charter was fully tried, and this very question of misuse and abuse. A jury of intelligent, honest men, selected from the citizens of the county, after a long and patient investigation, rendered a verdict in favor of the corporation, and the charter was declared valid. In the history of the corporation the most eminent counsel in the country were employed, many of their names the following verdict:

"We find for the defendant, and do further find, that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company was duly and legally incorporated by the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 9th day of August, 1856, and that the said company has not forfeited its charter by any misuser or abuse of the franchises granted by said act of incorporation, as charged in the plaintiff's declaration."

Signed by the foreman of the jury. Thus, sir, the validity of the charter was fully tried, and the verdict of the jury was in favor of the corporation. Judge Grier presided at the trial, and in his charge to the jury he said: "The charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company

Daily Commercial

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARRIAGES. By the Author of "In Halifax, Gentleman" "Christian's Mistake," "A Noble Life" "A Life for Life," "Fairy Book" &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

The name of Miss Muloch on the title page of a book is sufficient recommendation for its contents to render superfluous any further announcement of publication. This volume is made up of two stories, respectively entitled "John Bunk's Wife" and "Parson Garthwaite's Daughter," both of which are devoted, though the lessons they inculcate, to the old, but ever needful theme of a blind, self-sacrificing sense of duty and tender, almost agonizing, sensitiveness on matters of abstract morality are adapted to the cold, grim social code of Scotch family discipline than to the more genial and sunny atmosphere of English domestic life, and the views and action in such matters must prevail in this country. It is quite possible to overstrain virtue to the point of unwholesome mental feebleness, and for this reason we deprecate the manner of novels and other works which make a hero or a heroine the gratuitous life-martyrs to a question of punctilio, or a spasm of morbid conscientiousness. It is eminently just and proper that we should yield in the pursuit of selfish pleasures, so far as to avoid, in all practicable ways, that which would pain or offend our fellow creatures, and thereby peril their enjoyment; but when it comes to the vital alternative of deciding whether we shall doom ourselves to many years of misery and regret, or to the risk of such unhappiness to be borne by another, it would be unnatural, and, indeed, the very madness of folly to voluntarily drain the cup of bitterness.

We cannot conceive of any notion more principle more detestable and repulsive than that which makes the Lady Jane marry a superannuated old earl—and, by the way, because, in a moment of pique at her cousin Reginald, whom she really loves, she has engaged herself to him—thus blighting all the future of two ardent hearts at one cruel, senseless stroke. Almost equally objectionable are the too filial daughters who postpone their ages already consummated in their parents rather than incur the passing displeasure of unconscionable, tectoring old fathers and all unthankfully, monopolize their best years, when they might just as well take to themselves the husbands they love, and yet find ample leisure to soothe the sick bed of parental infirmity. Very many novelists, especially lady novelists, have a chronic habit of placing one or more of their characters in positions of mind, from which it is only possible to liberate them by the most violent measures, several premature deaths being usually indispensible to that end. The bent of Miss Muloch's mind is in the direction of too much value is set upon the form of duty, upon the too strict interpretation of promising words and the too rigid adherence to compromising deeds. There are evidences of it in both of these stories. Marriages." She is too apt to magnify peccadilloes into crime—to make apparent falsehood out of lies. In this little world of everyday existence there is well enough, but a woman with the marvellous insight and intuitions, which we feel that the keen, hard atmosphere of Scottish theology and domestic government is as utterly repulsive to the great mass of mankind as would be the introduction of the kilt as a universal article of costume or the oat cake as a universal article of food. In this particular Miss Muloch might learn a useful lesson—and in her conveying the truest spirit of the Christian philosophy—by studying the mild and catholic treatment of human weakness which is to be found in the works of Miss Marian C. Evans. She no doubt has the disposition to be equally considerate and charitable; but she cannot cast off the trammels of early education and of subsequent surroundings and habits of thought.

ELEMENTS OF ART CRITICISM, comprising a Discussion of the Principles of Man's Nature as addressed by Art, together with a Historical Survey of the Methods of Art Execution in the Departments of Drawing, Sculpture, Architecture, Painting, Landscape-gardening and the Decorative Arts: Designed as a Text-book for Schools and Colleges and as a Handbook for Amateurs and Artists. By G. W. Greene, D. D., President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clark & Co.

The avowed object of this comprehensive and rather bulky treatise is to supply a long acknowledged deficiency in the general system of American education, by proving, in as simple and concise a form as possible, the whole theory and practice of the esthetic quality which we call Art. In the introduction to the work, the writer refers to the prevalent average of ignorance and error in matters among American tourists in Europe, and the loss of enjoyment and all as constant liability to mortifying embarrassment, which they have in consequence to endure. His idea is to lay a foundation of Art knowledge, and sow the seed of interest in its subsequent development at the very outset of scholastic life, so that it shall grow with the growth of the individual, and be gradually but surely diffused through the whole community.

The elevating and refining influence of this culture of the senses, as distinguished from the ordinary course of merely intellectual training, cannot be too highly estimated. It is the only effectual remedy that can be found for that collegiate incongruity, so prevalent among us, of introducing to the world from academic halls young men and women to whom Latin and mathematics and mechanical execution on some musical instrument are familiar enough, but in matters of taste, would probably figure an "Old Folks" concert to a first performance of "Don Giovanni," and Leutze as a greater painter than Paul Veroche. If Dr. Samson can ameliorate the condition of things and supplant a false and vulgar fancy for the sensational and meretricious with a thoughtful, well directed admiration for the really beautiful and true, he will be entitled to rank as a public benefactor.

AMERICAN LEAVES: Familiar Notes of Thought and Life. By Samuel Osgood, Author of "The Christian Home," "Studies in Biography," "Student Life," etc., etc. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

A collection into one handsomely bound and printed volume of fugitive essays on various subjects, contributed from time to time to the columns of Harper's Magazine by the famous and eloquent New York Unitarian preacher. Dr. Osgood's manner of writing is very facile and very fascinating.

His language is almost always terse and vigorous, often sparkling with a quaint and quiet humor, always plain and lucid and not infrequently the medium for exciting ideas of striking originality and unconventional force.

THE SEVERNE; HIS FRIENDS AND HIS ENEMIES. A Novel. By William A. Hammond, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clark & Co.

The life of an ordinary reviewer is not long enough to justify the expenditure of any portion of it on the perusal of such a book as this. A cursory glance over it conveys the impression that it is a very weak, commonplace story, the plot of which is evolved through the agency of a number of vague, impossible characters, who do ordinary things from incomprehensible motives, and are finally washed out of the end of the volume in a perfect deluge of matrimony. The last chapter—where every Jack finds a Gill, and pairs off takes a form at once contagious and epidemic—ought to ensure for "Robert Severne" any amount of sympathy and popularity among *young ladies*: seminary girls and women, however, will surely feel inclined to waste their time upon it.

LEO: A Novel. By Augusta J. Evans, Author of "Beulah," "Macaria," etc. New York: Carleton. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

Miss Evans, if not ranking with the very first feminine fiction writers of the day, nevertheless holds among them a very creditable position. She can control a readable and interesting story, her resources of language are copious and strong, with a sufficient reserve of dramatic force for use on special occasions, and there is a purity of tone about all her writes which is almost painfully objective—at least to persons of an ordinary degree of depravity. But it is to be, on account of her literary virtues; nor for the exalted principles of religion and morality, that through and, so to speak, irrigate, and to the point of swamping, her entire plot and work of plot and character; nor, indeed, for the catalogue of her abstract virtues and virtues as a woman—for none of these qualities are we called upon to admire Miss Evans homage by her particular admirers. Her real claims arise from a source that may not, possibly, recommend her very powerfully to the consideration

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AT NEVILLE HALL, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of the present week, (February 27th and March 1st). The fair will open on Thursday noon. Lunch will be served daily from 12 to 2, and supper each evening.

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James E. Murdoch
Will give three readings and recitations at
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SUBJECT—"SHAKESPEARE AND THE BIBLE."
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SUBJECT—"AN EVENING WITH SIR WALTER SCOTT."
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STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS
FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.
AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN
FOR THE REDEMPTION OF
The Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past:

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years: and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000; reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

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My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and 12 FEET LENGTHS. Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

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MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE BIBLE.

Rhetorical Lecture by Jas. E. Murdock.

The fame of Mr. James E. Murdock, as a consummate dramatic artist, has gone abroad throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. No living elocutionist has achieved so great a reputation in legitimate light comedy, and few have equalled him in what may be called the esthetic line of philosophic tragedy. Within the past few years he has taken the qualities that made him unrivalled on the stage into the lecture room, and vailed on the stage into the lecture room, and there he has shone with even more unclouded brilliancy than was reflected on him from the footlights.

Last evening he gave the first of three enjoyable discourses, with which the Mercantile Library Course, for the present season, terminates. He entitles it "Shakespeare and the Bible," and its object is to illustrate the scriptural inspiration which permeates the writings of the immortal bard. Mr Murdoch indignantly repudiates the idea of the plays, whose authorship is attributed to Shakespeare, having been written by the Baron of Verulam or any other man. He declines to endorse the theory of Miss Delia Bacon, and will defend Shakespeare against the aspersions of Mr. Holmes, at any price. With him Shakespeare is no exception, and he cannot bring himself to allow that any genius which he had spent his life in practically illustrating, to be dimmed by vague, inconsequential doubts and speculations.

No ordinary sketch can give a just conception of the close study which Mr. Murdoch has brought to bear on the treatment of his subject —in the exposition, so to speak, of his labor of love. He argues, with logical cogency, that if the Lord Keeper ever supposed himself to have written "Hamlet," for example, because of his marvellous perception of the workings of human nature and experience, so we may just as well credit it to some eminent divine, as a reason for the comprehensive knowledge of theology shown in it, or to professors of this or dozen other sciences for the insight into the various arcana of comparative secrets that it displays.

It is impossible to report—in the ordinary way of reporting—these peculiar and unique researches in Shakespearian lore of which Mr. Murdock has made himself so diligent a student and so thorough a master. His parallels of quotation, from the plays we love so well and the book we hold in highest estimation as divine, strike any one who has not sought and, seeking, found their singular affinity with wonder. The research opens up to those with whom it is a novelty a new and prolific train of thought. The end he accomplishes is to so assimilate the most touching and impressive passages that Shakspeare's pale but nervous diction has fastened on the memories of all who speak or tongue with congenital forms of Biblical expression as to give to each an increase of force and a secret power to quicken the relentive sympathies of the popular mind.

Mr. Murdoch speaks next night to a very large, appreciative and enthusiastic audience, who are in a concrete gathering, of the intelligence of Pittsburgh and Allegheny came together, as it can seldom be induced to do, on any dollar and cent receiving a rarely attainable measure of instruction and delight. The spacious City Hall will unquestionably be again crowded to the doors, as he has to say about Sir Walter Scott. The lecture—we know of no other name for it—"has for its text: "The Bride of Lammermoor," and "The Lady of the Lake," but is somewhat discursive and goes into wide and varied developments of character and descriptive triumphs contained in other works of the still most vitalized epic dramatic poet of the world.

We have said the audience last night was large. To-night it will be larger. And this suggests the wisdom of securing seats by all who have a fondness for the rows of chairs that come within reasonable distance of the platform. They can be obtained, we are told, by application at the Library Rooms, on the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, all through the day. Tickets purchased at the door do not afford a certainty of being conducted to a first-class position for seeing or hearing, though the platform is as visible as Mr. Murdoch's voice can be heard from any part of the Hall.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Meeting of Allegheny County Monumental Association.

An important meeting of this Association was held in City Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. McKee in the Chair, and Miss Millie Fowler officiating as Secretary.

General J. M. Schoonmaker, on behalf of the Committee on Hose Carriage, reported that the committee had contracted for the construction of a hose carriage, which would equal, if not surpass, anything of the kind ever constructed in this country. The report of the committee was accepted, and the contract approved.

On motion, the committee were instructed to prepare their report for publication.

Mrs. Watt reported that she had to be worn by the Executive Committee during the Fair. Report adopted.

The Committee on Decorations submitted a plan for decorating the Hall, which was adopted, and the committee instructed to carry it out.

On motion of Captain W. B. Cook, a Committee was appointed to procure an "Editor's Easy Chair" to be donated to the Editor of the newspaper receiving the largest number of votes polled during the Fair. The following persons were then designated as the Committee: Misses Verner, Watt and Fowler, and Messrs. W. B. Cook and John H. Ewing.

Informal reports were received from various districts of the city and country, showing a most gratifying degree of interest taken by the friends of the cause.

The Association desire to assure the subcommittees which have reported the result of their high appreciation of their zealous efforts to promote its business, and hope the other Committees may meet with the same degree of success.

The Association adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday afternoon next, at half-past two o'clock.

Court Records.

Having occasion yesterday to visit one of the county offices, on some business, we were rather surprised to see the bad condition of some of the records. More or less of them were torn, some need binding, whilst others are still in a worse condition. These volumes are generally old, and have been referred to day after day for years. Usage has made them "all battered and torn." It is not the fault of the officers having them in charge, and especially not of those who now have care of them. These records came into their hands in. If anything, a worse condition than they are now. Some of those in the office of the Recorder should be bound at once. The law requires that county officials shall submit their books of Record at least once a year to the inspection of the Grand Jurors of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, who shall examine them and direct such of the books as in their opinion may be ordered to be bound anew and also in all cases where the same may be wanting to order and direct full and correct indexes to be made to the several said books, to be made and prepared within such time as the said court may think reasonable.

Stolen Horse Recovered.

Officer Harry Hunt, of the Allegheny police, received a letter yesterday from Detective Frank Carver, of Titusville, who proceeded to Ohio with Mr. Irwin, of Warren county, Pa., in search of the two horses stolen from the latter. The detective, in his letter, says that he recovered the horses, having found them in the stable of Adam St. Clair, of Youngstown, Ohio, who denied that they were in his stable, and Carver was refused admittance to examine the stables, by the young man, Wm. Woods, who was left in charge of the premises by the owner. The detective went to Sheriff Nesbit, of Youngstown, and obtained the horses, which were identified by Mr Irwin as those stolen from him. The executive and Mr. Irwin then left for the town and, on entering the stable by the rear door, and found the horses, which were identified by Mr Irwin as those stolen from him. The executive and Mr. Irwin then left for the town and, on entering of St. Clair, as he passed the latter's door and started for Irwin's house.

ANNEXATION PROJECT.—At the recent meeting of the Lawrenceville Councils, on motion of Mr. Esler, it was resolved that the proper legislation be asked for to take Bloomfield annexed to Lawrenceville, should a majority of the people of the former place (Bloomfield) so desire it by their votes. Bloomfield is a thriving village, located in Liberty township, to the south-west of the Lawrenceville borough, and separated from Lawrenceville by the Union Park. The village is composed of seventy five houses. Should Bloomfield be annexed to Lawrenceville, a small portion of Liberty township would have to be entrenched in it. It is said that a majority of the residents of Bloomfield are in favor of the project.

THE ALLEGHENY AND ST. MARY'S CEMETERIES.—At a special meeting of the Lawrenceville Council, held a few evenings since, a committee, consisting of Burgess Buffum and Councilmen Davison, Sill and Anderson, in connection with the Borough Solicitor, was appointed to confer with Senator Bigham in relation to the bill now pending in the Legislature, making it unlawful to bury the dead within hundred feet of the Allegheny and St. Mary's Cemeteries, unless a retaining wall be made to the satisfaction of the Directors of said Cemeteries. The Committee were also instructed, if they found it necessary, to send to Harrisburgh Solicitor to Harrisburg to use his efforts in defeating the bill.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—The accomplished merchant tailor, R. B. Norris, 28 Federal street, Allegheny, has just received an ample stock of choice goods for spring wear, to which he invites the attention of his customers and the public generally. Mr. Norris has an enviable reputation as a merchant tailor, he customers being assured of perfect fits, of elegant make and fashionable goods. Gentlemen about to replenish their wardrobes should make a point of calling at Mr. Norris', and examining his assortment of woolens.

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH.—John Deeney, the boy who was arrested several days since for stealing twenty-eight dollars from his father, but was afterwards discharged on account of his father refusing to prosecute him, was arrested again yesterday morning in the Allegheny Depot, on Federal street, by officer Noble, which is in the state, for running away from home.—Mayor Morrison will probably commit him to the House of Refuge.

LAWRENCEVILLE ELECTION.—The municipal election for borough officers of Lawrenceville, will take place on Tuesday, March 12 h. The Republicans of the borough will hold their primary meeting next Saturday, the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices, Jacob Wahlwright, Esq., and Mr. Hall have consented to run in the borough, as named for the Republican nomination for Burgess.

NEW CARS.—The Citizens' Passenger Railway Company have ordered four new cars, some what larger than the ones now in use, which are being manufactured in New York. They will be placed on the track about the 1st of May, which will increase the number of cars on the road to twenty.

WILL PROBABLY RECOVER.—Garrett Wall, the man who was injured on Saturday last on board the steamboat Elizabeth, and who was supposed to have been fatally injured, is now improving, and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Any person wishing a genuine article of Campbell's Ale, should call at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, the only place it can be had in the city.

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!—Those perfect fitting French Yoke Shirts made to order at Murdock & Pitts's, 72 Fifth street.

IMPROVEMENTS.—A number of improvements in the shape of new houses, of both brick and frame, are being made in Lawrenceville.

CLEARING.—Workmen were engaged yesterday in relieving Butler street, Lawrenceville, of the filth.

THE OIL INTEREST.

The Petroleum Association and Mr. McKee's Bill—The Removal of the Water Works Recommended.

Upon the adjournment of the River Improvement meeting held last evening at the Board of Trade rooms, R. W. Burke, Esq., President of the Petroleum Association, stated that a bill had been introduced into the Legislature by Mr. McKee, which, should it become a law, would seriously affect the interests of the oil trade, and other branches of manufacture. The matter had been discussed at a late meeting of the Petroleum Association, and he had been instructed to bring it before the meeting of citizens upon the conclusion of the business which they had assembled to discuss.

On motion, the meeting was organized by Mayor McCarthy taking the chair. Mr. Thos. Davis was appointed Vice President, and G. M. Irwin, Secretary.

The bill to which Mr. Burke alluded, being entitled "An act to prevent the depositing of unwholesome matter in the running streams in Allegheny county, and for the better preservation of the public health of said county," which has already been published, was then read to the meeting by the Secretary.

Mr. Davis desired to know why citizens of Pittsburgh would remonstrate against such a bill. He did not wish to have the river from which they were supplied with water filled with filth.

Dr. Kryser spoke strongly in favor of the bill. The oil men might not use anything that is objectionable or injurious, or carry sickness and death into families, but he had an objection to poison and malaria being thrown into the Allegheny river, which, it appeared to be the object of the bill to prevent.

Mr. Watson thought the bill an extraordinary piece of **legislative** wisdom. Under the provisions of the first section the Street Commissioner could be arrested for permitting the firemen to wash the dirt from the streets of the city into the river. No one wanted the bill laid, it should not be passed.

Mr. Ward then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the bill introduced into the Legislature of this State by Mr. M'Kee, entitled "An act to prevent depositing of unwholesome matter in the running streams in Allegheny county, and for the better preservation of the public health in said county," is one which, if it should become a law, will prove most pernicious, not only to the business interests of this city and county, but seriously affect numerous interests of trade and industry throughout the State, directly and indirectly connected and depending on the various branches of manufacturing effected by the provisions of the bill.

Resolved, That while we have at heart the general health and well being of our city and country, emphatically protest against the passage of this bill, as one which is unnecessary and calculated to bring enormous pecuniary losses on many of our most energetic, industrious and liberal citizens, who should be protected and encouraged in their enterprises rather than impeded by unwise legislation.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that while the Chief Engineer of the City Water Works asserts on the authority of a careful chemical analysis that the Allegheny river water is not in jurious y affected in any way by the refuse coming from refineries, and the reports of the City Health Officer indicates that our city is among the most healthy in the Union, that action to avoid the evil complained of by a large and increasing population, the city supply of water should be taken from the source pointed out by the engineer, both better than it is now, and the resulting sensation before alluded to has entirely left me. My whole system was constipated and irregular, are now quite natural, and in fact, I am glad to say I feel myself a new man, and for relief am willing to avail myself of the use of your valuable preparation, in order that others suffering as I have may avail themselves of its virtues. Which prudence kept me from applying for so long a period. I may also add that my physician gave me no encouragement to use Bitters, which prejudice kept me from applying for so long a period. I may also add that my physician gave me no encouragement to use Bitters, which prejudice kept me from ordering